

## AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION

Page 1, lines 16-24:

~~For~~ Because of the reflection illuminating light ~~beam is beam's~~ oblique incidence on the light valve 6, the reflection optical paths from the reflection mirror 8 to each pixel on the light valve 6 ~~aren't do not extend over~~ the same distance. As shown in ~~FIG. 2~~ FIG. 2, the reflection illuminating light beam should have the same optical path and focus on focuses Fa, Fb, and Fc, but because of the different optical path lengths, only the central focus Fb can focus on the right position. The focuses fa and Fc can't certainly focus and cause the defocus phenomenon. As ~~the~~ a result, the illuminating light beam can't certainly focus on the light valve 6 and cause the illuminating area on the plane of the light valve 6 ~~increasing to increase~~. As shown in FIG. 3, the light spot (shown in A, B) on the same plane of the light valve 6 is deformed, and forms lower and non-uniform brightness, ~~resulting in~~ affecting the collection efficiency of the light valve 6.

Page 2, line 35 to Page 3, line 9:

~~A bundle of~~ An illuminating light beam bundle 101 is produced by the light source 10, and ~~traveling travels~~ through the color wheel 12, the integration rod 13, and the relay lens 14 to filter, make uniform, and collect the light beam. The relay lens 14 ~~impinges a bundle of~~ directs an illuminating light beam bundle into the wedge prism 15. The wedge prism 15 includes two opposite surfaces 151 and 152, and has different sectional ~~thickness~~ thicknesses. The illuminating light beam 102 bundle impinges into is incident on the surface 1151 of the wedge prism 15, and then produces refraction refracted, and pass passes through the surface 152 onto th adjacent reflection mirror 16. The ~~reflection reflected~~ illuminating light beam 103 impinges into passes through the wedge prism 15 again, and is refracted by the wedge prism 15, and then passes through the surface 151, and is obliquely impinging into incident on the light valve 17. After ~~dealt reflection~~ by the light valve 17, the illuminating light beam 103 impinges into passes through the projection lens 18 and finally projects onto the projection screen 19.

Page 3, lines 10-24:

Referring to FIG. 5, an optical system of the prior art only ~~using~~uses a reflection mirror 16 to reflect an optical path ~~is as shown as by~~ the dotted line. As known, the illuminating light beam 102 from the relay lens 14 ~~is directly impinges into~~incident on the reflection mirror 16, ~~and~~and a reflection illuminating light beam 104 focuses on the focus Fg, focus Fh, and focus Fi. ~~In addition, However,~~ the focuses Fg and Fi aren't on the light valve 17. The present invention ~~shows~~allows the optical path to be adjusted by the wedge prism 15 as the real line. The illuminating light beam 102 from the relay 10 passes through the wedge prism 15 into the reflection mirror 16 and then the ~~reflection~~reflected illuminating light beam 103 passes through the wedge prism 15 into the light valve 17. By adjusting the thickness of the prism 15 to re-focus the ~~reflection~~reflected illuminating light beam 103 on the focuses Fg', Fh', and Fi'[[.]], ~~The the~~ focuses Fg', Fh', and Fi' are in the same line and parallel to the light valve 17. By horizontally shifting the light valve 17 to the plane ~~on which has of~~ the focuses Fg' Fh', and Fi'[[.]], ~~So the~~ light valve 17 shifts to the light valve 17A to focus the illuminating light beam and form ~~the a~~ uniform light spot, which modifies the ~~blur~~blurry and deformed light spot of the prior art and lowers the lightness loss ~~causing~~caused by the defocus. The total lightness of the light valve is higher than the prior art to raise brightness and efficiency.

Page 3, lines 25-31:

By adding the wedge prism 15, the illuminating light beam passes through the different ~~thickness~~thicknesses of the ~~prisms~~prism 15[[.]]. ~~Which the The~~ different ~~thickness depends~~thicknesses depend on the distance of the light path to the light valve 17. By means of different refraction ~~rate~~rates and ~~thickness~~thicknesses of the wedge ~~prisms~~prism, the optical path and focus position of the light can be corrected. Furthermore, horizontally shifting the position of the light valve 17 to focus the illuminating light beam on the light valve 17[[.]] ~~Resolve~~resolves the defocus problem and ~~raise the~~raises uniformity, ~~the~~ collection efficiency, and the brightness of the light valve 17.

Page 3, line 32 to Page 4, line 4:

Referring to FIG. 6 which shows a second embodiment of the present invention, an optical system of the present embodiment basically has the same construction with the above-mentioned first embodiment. The equal or similar devices are marked ~~as by the same titles~~ reference numerals. The ~~different~~ difference between the present embodiment and the first embodiment is to combine the wedge prism 15 surface 152 of the first embodiment with the adjacent reflection mirror 16 and ~~forms~~ form the surface 152 with a reflection surface such as cladding material or a total internal reflection surface. By means of the wedge prism 15 with ~~different thickness~~ thicknesses to revise focus position, the light beam from the relay lens 14 is reflected and focused right on the light valve 17 to improve the defocus that causes the brightness loss from the edges of the light valve 17.